

# Custer Co. Republican

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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor, CHAS H DIETRICH, Adams.

For Lieut. Governor, E P SAVAGE, Custer.

For Secretary of State, G W MARSH, Richardson.

For Auditor, CHAS WESTON, Sheridan.

For Treasurer, WM STEUFFER, Cuming.

For Attorney General, FRANK N PROUT, GAGE.

For Com Pub Lands and Bldgs, G D FOLLMER, Thayer.

For Supt Pub Instruction, W K FOWLER, Washington.

For Congress, MOSES P. KINKAID.

JOHN F. NESBITT  
EDWARD ROYCE  
L. H. HAGE  
P. DAVISON  
JACOB JACOBSON  
JOHN L. KENDRY  
JOSEPH L. LANG

Presidential Electors

Democrats in Alabama and Texas favor expansion.

What's the matter with having four years more of the Advance Agent of prosperity?

We are not so very poorly off after all, judging by the following comparison of last year's per capita circulation of money:

Platte county, Neb., mortgage indebtedness was reduced by over \$80,000 during April, and no deeds in foreclosure were filed.

Democratic sympathy for the Boers is largely made up of a desire to put the Administration in an embarrassing position with other powers.

If Aguinaldo were wise he would send half a dozen delegates to the Kansas City convention, not to vote, but to take up a sympathy collection.

In Per capita.  
England ..... \$17.05  
Germany ..... 19.84  
United States ..... 25.75

And now the per capita in the United States is over \$26, and still increasing.

Deposits in Kansas banks were as follows at the given dates:  
Sept. 1, 1899 ..... \$50,143,884  
Dec. 19, 1899 ..... 14,558,533  
Dec. 2, 1899 ..... 26,044,086

No wonder Kansas is going republican this year.

Hogs sold in Nebraska at \$2.85 per cwt. in 1896. This year they sold at \$4.95. Yet farmers there are to be asked to vote for a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress again, so as to get back to old \$2.85 prices.

The anti-trust amendments passed the House Saturday almost unanimously. The amendments are calculated to make more stringent the law which has worked so effectively, when ever enforced. The original as well as the amendments are of republican origin.

The opposition of the foreign shipping interests and their free allies to the American ship subsidy bill has had the effect of uniting all friends of American shipping, with the result that passage of the bill is assured at the short session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The New York World is not distributing free loaves of bread this year, as it did in 1894. The people can afford to buy their own bread now. Yet the World continues to rail at the McKinley Administration, because it is part of its stock in trade.

Just now the fusion supporters as well as the democrats are not saying much about the Sioux Falls ticket. Neither faction seem to know just "where they are." The

fusionists are beginning to realize that the democrats are liable to ignore their platform and their nominee, Towne for vice-president.

Supplying our colonies with eggs is one of the benefits to farmers of the expansion policy. Last year we exported 3,700,000 dozen eggs, as compared with only 151,000 dozen in 1895. Lay on, O Hen!

Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the bimetallic league, says: "There is sufficient reason for not making silver coinage the chief issue in this campaign." This is true. More gold has been mined since Bryan's defeat, in 1896, than was mined in the first half of the century just ending.

It was under the last Democratic Administration and the last free trade tariff that the farmer could exchange his pound of wool for a pound and a half of sugar. But under the McKinley Administration his wool was worth more, while sugar was cheaper, and the pound of wool brings four pounds of sugar.

The First regiment of the state Militia was called into service the first of the week at St. Louis to preserve order, the police force not being able to furnish ample protection against the strikers, who seem determined to wreck the Transits Co's property.

It was only six months after President McKinley's inauguration that the New York Herald, on September 6, 1897, published a table showing "how the idle army is decreasing." It tabulated the trades to which 157,700 handicrafts men belonged, showing that 26,150 more men had found work within a year, and that 132,350 were employed in 1899. It is safe to say that every one of the 157,700 is at work today, if he wants to be.

They further realize that should they oppose such a condition in anticipation of the result that they would be more than likely to have to eat crow during the rest of the campaign. Democratic husks are regarded more preferable for their winters feed than "crow."

Although \$8,000,000 have been paid to foreign shipowners during the past four years for doing our foreign carrying, the next four years will be sure to see a great change in favor of American shipping, due to the passage next winter of the shipping bill now upon the Congressional calendar.

Democratic papers are making a great outcry about the Cuban postal frauds. But they forget to point out that the record defalcations of Government funds shows stealing of \$5.17 in every \$1,000 under Democratic Administration, as compared with only 46 cents in every \$1,000 under Republican administrations.

The statement has been going the rounds of the press that "Bryan has retired to his farm." This is all done for effect, and to make farmers believe he is one of themselves. As a matter of fact, Bryan's farm has but recently been purchased out of the proceeds acquired from his gas belt. He is green at the plow.

Iowa's live stock study is interesting, as taken from the Department of Agriculture's figures:  
Value— 1895 1900  
Horses... \$39,495,828 \$48,710,774  
Cows.... 35,450,977 44,810,597  
Cattle... 47,396,437 72,930,788  
Sheep.... 1,292,028 2,487,816  
Total... \$123,995,270 \$168,937,965  
An increase of nearly \$44,000,000, under the McKinley Administration, is a pretty good object lesson to the farmers of Iowa.

Nothing could have been stronger or more explicit than the orders of Postmaster-General Smith, to his Fourth Assistant, Mr. Bristow, to unearth the frauds in the Cuban postoffice and use his utmost endeavor to bring the culprits to justice. The Administration is determined that the guilty shall not escape unpunished, and the appointment of a non-partisan com-

mittee by the United States Senate is assurance that none of the facts in the case will be concealed.

The trusts are not having things their own way by any means. Officers and directors of the Ice Trust, of New York, have been summoned to show why they should not be proceeded against criminally on the charge of conspiracy. They are accused of restraining and preventing competition. There is no tariff on ice, therefore it can not be an offspring of protection. Its parentage has been traced directly to Tammany Hall, which is robbing the poor of New York and depriving the people there of a summer necessity.

The Omaha World-Herald was Mr. Bryan's personal organ in 1896, and during that campaign it made the prophecy daily that in the event of McKinley's election the depression and distress among the working classes would be widespread. The best proof of the falsity of this prophecy is found on the want pages of the World-Herald. The last issue at hand contains the advertisements of two females and seven males who want situations, while on the same page the "help wanted" advertisements ask for 107 females and 115 males. This is in addition to the "agents wanted," and does not include the advertisement for 1,000 men for railroad work. The calamity prophecy was a failure in Mr. Bryan's own State, as it was elsewhere.

## TRADE UNDER EXPANSION.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, June 4th. Senator Lodge is one of the most careful and thorough investigators of the expansion question in all of its bearings. He has just been examining the growth of our trade with Hawaii, and finds that five years ago, in 1895, the total Hawaiian trade with the United States amounted to only \$11,500,000. Last year it reached \$33,500,000, having increased almost threefold within five years, and most of this increase has occurred within the past eighteen months.

The Senator says we may not think that a business of \$33,500,000 amounts to very much, when our foreign trade is now running up into the billions, but to compare our trade with the Hawaiian Islands, with their handful of people, with our trade with some of the larger countries of the world, gives a better idea of the value of colonies to the United States.

As a result of his investigations Senator Lodge finds that—

Our trade with the Hawaiian Islands is over 100 per cent larger than our total trade with Austria-Hungary.

It is 75 per cent larger than our trade with Denmark.

It is 60 per cent as large as our total trade with Italy.

It is nearly four times as large as our trade with Portugal.

It is over 150 per cent greater than our total trade with Russia.

It is almost double our trade with Spain.

It is 125 per cent greater than our trade with Sweden and Norway combined.

It is more than double our trade with Switzerland.

It is ten times as large as ours trade with Turkey.

It is nearly 30 times larger than our trade with Greece.

Comparisons with countries on the American Continent show that Hawaiian trade with the United States is equal to 30 per cent of our trade with the whole Dominion of Canada.

It is nearly 150 per cent greater than our trade with all the Central American states.

It is 60 per cent as large as our trade with Mexico.

It is 50 per cent larger than our trade with all the British West Indies.

It is nearly five times as large as our trade with Porto Rico.

It is three times as large as our trade with the Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, with Haiti and San Domingo included.

It is almost twice as large as our

trade with Argentina.

It is almost half as large as our trade with Brazil, whence we import most of our coffee.

It is nearly 400 per cent larger than our trade with Chile.

It is nearly 400 per cent larger than our trade with the United States of Colombia.

It is nearly fifteen times larger than our trade with Ecuador.

It is more than six times larger than our trade with British, Dutch and French Guiana.

It is ten times larger than our trade with Peru.

It is ten times larger than our trade with Uruguay.

It is more than five times larger than our trade with Venezuela.

He then makes comparisons with countries across the Pacific, and finds that our trade with Hawaii is within six million dollars of being as large as our trade with the Empire of China.

It is more than three times as large as our trade with Hongkong.

It is nearly half as large as our total trade with all the British, Dutch and French East Indies, which send us such large supplies of sugar.

It is equal to 95 per cent of our total trade with Japan.

It is more than five times larger than our late year's trade with the Philippines.

It is nearly twenty times larger than our trade with Asiatic Russia.

It was larger by four million dollars than our trade with the whole of the Australasian Colonies last year, with their five millions of people.

It was larger last year by more than three million dollars than our trade with the entire continent of Africa.

Senator Lodge says the increase in our trade with Hawaii has been very marked since its annexation by the United States, and he looks for equally rapid improvement in our trade with Porto Rico and the Philippines. These colonies will absorb some of our surplus manufactures, and they will also draw upon this country for their provisions, thus increasing the demand for the products of American farms.

The War Department has again revised the schedules of the Cuban tariff, to go into effect June 15th. It is expected that this will increase the imports from the United States, as we now have less than half the trade of the island.

A previous reduction of the duty on foodstuffs and live stock has not lessened the cost of food by the consumer, so that no changes are made in the revision in the food duties, except to reduce the duty on flour from \$1.30 to 1 a barrel, and on salt cod and stock fish from \$2 to 1.

In view of the necessity for the construction and reconstruction of railroads in Cuba, a special provision has been inserted in the tariff which allows railroad companies to import these supplies into the island for a period of twelve months from the date of promulgation at a rate of 10 per cent ad valorem.

Some few changes have been made in the free list, one or two additions being made, and one or two articles being taken out, and put on the dutiable list.

The Cuban postal frauds are being thoroughly investigated by the Administration. Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow is now in charge there, and the criminals will be punished as quickly as the law permits.

Brig. Gen. Theo Schwan's report to the War Department shows that most of the large towns in the Philippines are garrisoned by American troops. More trouble is caused there by the Filipino brigands than from any other cause.

The Boer incident was diplomatically and courteously terminated by President McKinley, and the envoys have been socially entertained by the Secretary of State.

Politically the matter is ended just as completely as the Macrum affair. Secretary Hay soon showed the envoys that the United States Government had not only done all it could in the interests of peace, but is the

only nation that has shown any interest in stopping the war. The Boers, in March, appealed to all European governments and to the United States was the only one that complied with the request, and this offer from President McKinley, as the world already knows, was declined by Great Britain.

Samoa's trade last year amounted to about a million dollars, rather more than half being imports. The bulk of it was transacted with the Australasian colonies. The share of the United States amounted only to \$127,000, but will now rapidly increase.

Internal revenue receipts during the first ten months of this fiscal year were \$243,187,210, an increase of \$19,590,849 over the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year.

Chairman Kerr, of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, says that he has sent out practically no 16 to 1 speeches this year. There is no demand for silver literature, the subject being a dead one.

CHARLES H. DIETRICH.

Sketch of the Life of the Next Governor of Nebraska.

C. H. Dietrich, the republican candidate for governor, is a self made man, one of those typical Americans who have fought their way singlehanded from obscure poverty to a competence and position of honor and trust.

His parents were both natives of Germany. His father was a shoe maker who had worked up a good business in the town in which he lived, but on account of his radical espousal of the cause of the patriots of 1848 he was forced to flee from his native land in disguise. His wife, with seven small children, followed him a year later, but the father had landed in "Quebec, and the mother landed in New Orleans. They were very poor, and the story of their long search for each other is as pathetic as the similar history of the exiled Acadian peasants.

After a year of hardship they finally met at St. Louis and together worked their way to Chicago. Here the father found occasional work at his trade and the mother took in washing, all the water and wood used being carried from the lake half a mile distant.

In 1895, during a driving storm of snow which piled drifts deep on the floor of the wretched home, Charles Henry Dietrich, the subject of this sketch, was born, and was baptized in the German Lutheran church.

The industry and thrift characteristic of the German people began to conquer adverse conditions and the circumstances of the family began to improve, but there were many mouths to feed and at the age of nine Charles began to work at anything he could find to do. At twelve he left school for good and worked out among the farmers near Aurora until he was sixteen, when he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and worked for the Wyeth Hardware company for three years. He then returned to Chicago and engaged in the hardware business until 1873, when with a small capital he decided to remove to Arkansas to go into business.

But fate ruled otherwise, and while traveling through that state in search of a location he was set upon by robbers, who took every cent he possessed and left him in an insensible condition in the road.

There he was— penniless, in a strange land, with the battle to be fought all over; but nothing daunted he went to work for C. P. R. Breckinridge on a plantation, rebuilding and repairing cabins and fences, afterwards cutting cypress logs in the swamps. If any man imagines that cutting cypress logs all day long under a southern sky is easy, let him try it; but Mr. Dietrich remained at it six months. He then went back to Aurora and worked at the blacksmith trade for a year.

In the winter of 1875-'76, with just \$126 in the world, he started for the Black Hills. He bought his supplies at Cheyenne and went to Deadwood on foot, passing through the famous Red Canyon

where so many people were murdered by the Indians.

At Deadwood he cut logs and helped to build the pioneer store of that place and for a long time delivered merchandise for this store on back of animals throughout the Hills. Much of the delivery had to be done during the night to avoid danger from the Indians. He was also one of the locators of Spearfish.

Mr. Dietrich is a man of great physical strength and courage, and these two qualities stood him in good stead during his pioneer experience. Several times his own life and that of his companions has been saved by the exercise of these traits, and, be it said to his credit, he is as generous as he is brave. Few men perhaps, have endured the hardships and privations and passed through the thrilling experiences, of our candidate.

In 1877 Mr. Dietrich and others located the Aurora mine, which was made famous in the early days by the many fights that were had over it and the frequent attempts to dispossess the original owners.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. Dietrich sold his share to Brown and Thumb, bankers of Deadwood, Roscoe Conkling and T. C. Platt, of New York, and Senator Spencer, of Alabama, for a good round sum, which gave him a start in life. He then went back to receive the reward of all his privations and in May, 1878, he married Miss Elizabeth Slaker. The following September he located at Hastings, Nebraska, and engaged in the mercantile business. In the early days, when customs were decidedly primitive in Hastings, Mr. Dietrich worked in his store all day and in the evening took a wheel barrow and delivered his goods. From that time until now he has always stood in the front rank of those who tried to build up their town and their state. He was instrumental in organizing the German National bank of Hastings, of which he is now president. He has given unsparingly of both time and money toward all business enterprises which he deemed to be of benefits to his town.

Church and charitable organizations have always found in him a liberal contributor, but the recipients of his private bounty are without number.

But while Mr. Dietrich is generous, he is also just, two qualities that, unfortunately, do not always go together.

In 1887 Mrs. Dietrich died, leaving her husband with one child, six years old, who has since developed into beautiful maidenhood, and is the idol of her father's heart. She has received her education, first in the public schools, then in convents, two years each in America, France and Germany. She is now a student at Bryn Mawr college near Philadelphia.

Mr. Dietrich has never sought any political office whatever, and his nomination for governor is a case of the office seeking the man.

He is an ideal candidate, a clean man in every respect, an enthusiastic republican, a man of broad, practical ideas. If elected he will give us an honest, able and business like administration.

The Beacon evidently is still a little behind the times. In its last week's issue it was demanding a correction of the statement made by several of the papers that Congressman Neville had drawn Mrs. Green's share of the salary due ex congressman Green. The original charge was made by a populist paper and copied by a number of republican papers. But the correction was made in the republican papers a week before the populist papers of this county had received Neville's explanation.

Bushels of Money.

Thrown away by women annually in the purchase of cosmetics, lotions and powders, none of which ever accomplishes its object. Beauty depends on healthy blood and good digestion, such as Karl's Clover Root Tea guarantees you for 25cts. and 50cts. per package. Take it and we guarantee your complexion.